

# OUT

3. A publick sale; an auction. *Ainsl.*  
**OUTDARE**. *v. a.* [out and dare.] To venture beyond.  
 Myself, my brother, and his son,  
 That brought you home, and boldly did outdare  
 The dangers of the time. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO OUTDATE**. *v. a.* [out and date.] To antiquate.  
 Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal  
 obedience, or circumcision, and the like judaical outdated  
 ceremonies; faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole  
 heart to Christ, without any such judaical observances. *Hamm.*  
**TO OUTDO**. *v. a.* [out and do.] To excel; to surpass; to  
 perform beyond another.  
 He hath in this action outdone his former deeds doubly. *Shak.*  
 What brave commander is not proud to see  
 Thy brave Melantius in his gallantry?  
 Our greatest ladies love to see their scorn  
 Outdone by thine, in what themselves have worn. *Waller.*  
 Heav'nly love shall outdo hellish hate,  
 Giving to death, and dying to redeem,  
 So dearly to redeem what hellish hate  
 So easily destroy'd. *Milton.*  
 Here let these who boast in mortal things,  
 Learn how their greatest monuments of fame,  
 And strength, and art, are easily outdone  
 By spirits reprobate. *Milton.*  
 An impostor outdoes the original.  
 Now all the gods reward and bless my son;  
 Thou hast this day thy father's youth outdone. *Dryden.*  
 I must confess the encounter of that day  
 Warm'd me indeed, but quite another way;  
 Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,  
 To see the glories of my youthful age  
 So far outdone. *Dryden.*  
 The boy's mother despoiled for not having read a system  
 of logick, outdoes him in it. *Locke.*  
 I grieve to be outdone by Gay,  
 In my own humorous biting way. *Swift.*  
**TO OUTDWEIL**. *v. a.* [out and dwell.] To stay beyond.  
 He outdwell his hour,  
 For lovers ever run before the clock. *Shakespeare.*  
**OUTER**. *adj.* [from out.] That which is without; opposed  
 to inner.  
 The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the outer  
 part: for the inner part, whereof the papillae are composed,  
 is muscular. *Grew's Anatom.*  
**OUTERLY**. *adv.* [from outer.] Towards the outside.  
 In the lower jaw, two tusks like those of a boar, standing  
 outerly, an inch behind the cutters. *Grew's Museum.*  
**OUTERMOST**. *adj.* [superlative, from outer.] Remotest from  
 the middle.  
 Try if three bells were made one within another, and air  
 betwixt each; and the outermost bell were chimed with a  
 hammer, how the sound would differ from a single bell. *Bacon.*  
 The outermost corpules of a white body, have their va-  
 rious little surfaces of a specular nature. *Boyle.*  
**TO OUTFACE**. *v. a.* [out and face.]  
 1. To brave; to bear down by shew of magnanimity; to bear  
 down with impudence.  
 We shall have old swearing  
 That they did give the rings away to men;  
 But we'll outface them and out-swear them too. *Shakespeare.*  
 Dost thou come hither  
 To outface me with leaping in her grave?  
 Be buried quick with her, and so will I. *Shakespeare.*  
 Be fire with fire;  
 Threaten the threaten; and outface the brow  
 Of bragging horror. *Shakespeare. King John.*  
 They bewrayed some knowledge of their persons, but  
 were outfaced. *Wotton.*  
 2. To stare down.  
 We behold the sun and enjoy his light, as long as we look  
 towards it circumpectly: we warm ourselves safely while we  
 stand near the fire; but if we seek to outface the one, to en-  
 ter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt. *Ral.*  
**TO OUTFAWN**. *v. a.* [out and fawn.] To excel in fawning.  
 In affairs of less import,  
 That neither do us good nor hurt,  
 And they receive as little by,  
 Outfawn as much and out-comply. *Hudibras.*  
**TO OUTFLY**. *v. a.* [out and fly.] To leave behind in flight.  
 His evasion wing'd thus swift with scorn,  
 Cannot outfly our apprehensions. *Shakespeare.*  
 Horoscopus great foul,  
 Rais'd on the pinions of the bounding wind,  
 Outflew the rack, and left the hours behind. *Garth.*  
**OUTFORM**. *n. s.* [out and form.] External appearance.  
 Cupid, who took vain delight  
 In meer outforms, until he lost his sight,  
 Hath chang'd his soul, and made his object you. *B. Johnson.*  
**TO OUTFROWN**. *v. a.* [out and frown.] To frown down;  
 to over-bear by frowns.

# OUT

For thee, oppress'd king, am I cast down,  
 Myself could else outfrown false fortune's frown. *Shakespeare.*  
**OUTGATE**. *n. s.* [out and gate.] Outlet; passage outwards.  
 Those places are so fit for trade, having most convenient  
 out-gates by divers ways to the sea, and in-gates to the richest  
 parts of the land, that they would soon be enriched. *Spenser.*  
**TO OUTGIVE**. *v. a.* [out and give.] To surpass in giving.  
 The bounteous play'r outgave the pinching lord. *Dryden.*  
**TO OUTGO**. *v. a.* [out and go.]  
 1. To surpass; to excel.  
 For frank, well ordered and continual hospitality, he out-  
 went all shew of competence. *Carew.*  
 While you practis'd the rudiments of war, you out-went  
 all other captains; and have since found none but yourself  
 alone to surpass. *Dryden.*  
 Where they apply themselves, none of their neighbours  
 out-go them. *Locke on Education.*  
 2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.  
 Many ran about thither out of all cities, and out-went them,  
 and came unto him. *Mark vi. 33.*  
 3. To circumvent; to overreach.  
 Mollisson  
 Thought us to have out-gone  
 With a quaint invention. *Denham.*  
**TO OUTGROW**. *v. a.* [out and grow.] To surpass in growth;  
 to grow too great or too old for any thing.  
 Much their work outgrew,  
 The hands dispatch of two, gard'ning so wide. *Milton.*  
 When some virtue much outgrows the rest,  
 It shoots too fast and high. *Dryden.*  
 This essay wears a dress that possibly is not so suitable to  
 the graver genius, who have outgrown all gaieties of stile  
 and youthful relishes. *Glasse. Serp. Pref.*  
 The lawyer, the tradesman, the mechanic, have found so  
 many arts to deceive, that they far outgrow the common  
 prudence of mankind. *Swift.*  
**OUTGUARD**. *n. s.* [out and guard.] One posted at a distance  
 from the main body, as a defence.  
 As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those  
 spirits which are posted upon the out-guards, immediately  
 scower off to the brain. *South.*  
 You beat the outguards of my master's host. *Dryden.*  
 These out-guards of the mind are sent abroad,  
 And still patrolling beat the neighb'ring road,  
 Or to the parts remote obedient fly  
 Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lye. *Blackmore.*  
**OUTJEST**. *v. a.* [out and jest.] To over-power by jesting.  
 The fool labours to outjest  
 His heart struck injuries. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
**TO OUTKNAVE**. *v. a.* [out and knave.] To surpass in knavery.  
 The world calls it out-witting a man, when he's only  
 outknave'd. *L'Estrange.*  
**OUTLANDISH**. *adj.* [out and land.] Not native; foreign.  
 Yourself transplant  
 A while from hence: perchance outlandish ground  
 Bears no more wit than ours; but yet more scant  
 Are those diversions there which here abound. *Denne.*  
 Tedious waste of time to sit and hear  
 So many hollow compliments and lies,  
 Outlandish flatteries. *Milt. Par. Reg. b. iv.*  
 Upon the approach of the King's troops under General  
 Wills, who was used to the outlandish way of making war,  
 we put in practice passive obedience. *Addison.*  
**TO OUTLAST**. *v. a.* [out and last.] To surpass in duration.  
 Good housewives, to make their candles burn the longer,  
 lay them in bran, which makes them harder; inasmuch as  
 they will out-last other candles of the same stuff, half in half.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 371.*  
 Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst outlasted,  
 Bleak winter's force that made thy blossoms dry. *Milt.*  
 The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose  
 revolutions might outlast the exemplary mobility, and out-  
 measure time itself. *Brown's V. Err.*  
 What may be hop'd,  
 When not from Helicon's imagin'd spring,  
 But sacred writ, we borrow what we sing?  
 This with the fabrick of the world begun,  
 Elder than light, and shall outlast the fun. *Waller.*  
**OUTLAW**. *n. s.* [utlaga, Saxon.] One excluded from the  
 benefit of the law. A blunderer; a robber; a bandit.  
 An outlaw in a castle keeps. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
 Gathering unto him all the scatterlings and outlaws out of  
 the woods and mountains, he march'd forth into the English  
 pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 As long as they were out of the protection of the law; so  
 as every Englishman might kill them, how should they be  
 other than outlaws and enemies to the crown of England?  
*Davies on Ireland.*  
 You may as well spread out the unfa'd heaps  
 Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den, *And*

# OUT

And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope  
 Danger will let a helpless maiden pass. *Milton.*  
 A drunkard is outlaw'd from all worthy and creditable  
 converse: men abhor, loath, and despise him. *South.*  
**TO OUTLAW**. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protec-  
 tion of the law.  
 I had a son  
 Now outlaw'd from my blood; he fought my life. *Shak.*  
 He that is drunken,  
 Is outlaw'd by himself: all kind of ill  
 Did with his liquor slide into his veins. *Herbert.*  
 Like as there are particular persons outlaw'd and pro-  
 scribed by civil laws, so are there nations that are outlaw'd  
 and proscribed by the law of nature and nations. *Bacon.*  
 All those spiritual aids are withdrawn, which should assist  
 him to good, or fortify him against ill; and like an out-law'd  
 person he is exposed to all that will assault him. *Decay of Piety.*  
**OUTLAWRY**. [from outlaw.] A decree by which any man  
 is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protec-  
 tion of the law.  
 By proscription and bills of outlawry,  
 Othavius, Antony, and Lepidus, *Shakespeare.*  
 Have put to death an hundred senators.  
 Divers were returned knights and burgesses for the par-  
 liament; many of which had been by Richard III. at-  
 tainted by outlawries. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
**TO OUTLEAP**. *v. a.* [out and leap.] To pass by leaping;  
 to start beyond.  
**OUTLEAP**. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sally; flight; escape.  
 Since youth must have some liberty, some outleaps, they  
 might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great  
 harm can come of it. *Locke on Education.*  
**OUTLET**. *n. s.* [out and let.] Passage outwards; discharge out-  
 wards; egress; passage of egress.  
 Colonies and foreign plantations, are very necessary, as  
 outlets to a populous nation. *Bacon.*  
 The enemy was deprived of that useful out-let. *Clarend.*  
 So 'scapes th' insulting fire his narrow jail,  
 And makes small outlets into open air. *Dryden.*  
 Have a care that these members be neither the inlets nor  
 outlets of any vices; that they neither give admission to the  
 temptation, nor be expressive of the conception of them. *Ray.*  
**OUTLINE**. *n. s.* [out and line.] Contour; line by which any  
 figure is defined; by extremity.  
 Painters, by their outlines, colours, lights, and shadows,  
 represent the same in their pictures. *Dryden.*  
**TO OUTLIVE**. *v. a.* [out and live.] To live beyond; to  
 survive.  
 Will these moss'd trees,  
 That have outliv'd the eagle, page thy keels,  
 And skip when thou point'st out. *Shakespeare.*  
 Die two months ago, and not forgotten,  
 Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory  
 May outlive his life half a year. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,  
 Will stand a tiptoe when this day is nam'd.  
 His courage was so signal that day, that too much could  
 not be expected from it, if he had outliv'd it. *Clarend.*  
 Thou must outlive  
 Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change  
 To wither'd, weak, and gray. *Milt. Par. Legl.*  
 Time, which made them their fame outlive,  
 To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*  
 The soldier grows less apprehensive, by computing upon  
 the disproportion of those that outlive a battle, to those that  
 fall in it. *L'Estrange.*  
 Since we have lost  
 Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value most,  
 I wish they would our lives a period give;  
 They live too long who happiness outlive. *Dryden.*  
 It is of great consequence where noble families are gone  
 to decay; because their titles outlive their estates. *Swift.*  
 Pray outlive me, and then die as soon as you please. *Swift.*  
**OUTLIVER**. *n. s.* [out and live.] A survivor.  
**TO OUTLOOK**. *v. a.* [out and look.] To face down; to  
 browbeat.  
 I call'd these fiery spirits from the world,  
 To outlook conquest, and to win renown,  
 Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO OUTLUSTRE**. *v. a.* [out and lustre.] To excel in bright-  
 ness.  
 She went before others I have seen, as that diamond of  
 yours outlustr'd many I have beheld. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
**OUTLYING**. *part. adj.* [out and lie.] Not in the common  
 course of order. Removed from something else.  
 The last survey I propos'd of the four out-lying empires,  
 was that of the Arabians. *Temple.*  
 We have taken all the out-lying parts of the Spanish mo-  
 narchy, and made impressions upon the very heart of it. *Addison.*  
**TO OUTMEASURE**. *v. a.* [out and measure.] To exceed in  
 measure.

# OUT

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions and  
 engines, and those revolutions might out-last the exemplary  
 mobility, and out-measure time itself. *Brown's V. Err.*  
**TO OUTNUMBER**. *v. a.* [out and number.] To exceed in  
 number.  
 The ladies came in so great a body to the opera, that they  
 outnumbered the enemy. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**TO OUTMARCH**. *v. a.* [out and march.] To leave behind  
 in the march.  
 The horse out-marched the foot, which, by reason of the  
 heat, was not able to use great expedition. *Clarend.*  
**OUTMOST**. *adj.* [out and most.] Remotest from the middle.  
 Chaos retir'd,  
 As from her outmost works a broken foe. *Milton.*  
 If any man suppose that it is not reflected by the air, but  
 by the outmost superficial parts of the glass, there is still the  
 same difficulty. *Newt. Opt.*  
 The generality of men are readier to fetch a reason from  
 the immense distance of the starry heavens, and the out-  
 most walls of the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**OUTPARISH**. *n. s.* [out and parish.] Parish not lying with-  
 in the walls.  
 In the greater outparishes many of the poorer parishioners,  
 through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to  
 overlook them. *Grant's Mort.*  
**OUTPART**. *n. s.* [out and part.] Part remote from the cen-  
 ter or main body.  
 He is appointed to supply the bishop's jurisdiction and other  
 judicial offices in the outparts of his diocese. *Ayliffe.*  
**TO OUTPACE**. *v. a.* [out and pace.] To outgo; to leave be-  
 hind.  
 Arion's speed  
 Could not outpace thee; or the horse Laomedon did breed. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
**TO OUTPOUR**. *v. a.* [out and power.] To emit; to send  
 forth in a stream.  
 He looked and saw what number, numberless  
 The city gates outpour'd; light arm'd troops  
 In coats of mail and military pride. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
**TO OUTPRIZE**. *v. a.* [out and prize.] To exceed in the  
 value set upon it.  
 Either your unparagon'd mistress is dead, or  
 She's outprized by a trifle. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
**TO OUTRAGE**. *v. a.* [outrage, Fr.] To injure violently or  
 contumeliously; to insult roughly and tumultuously; to en-  
 dangering life.  
 Ah heavens! that do this hideous act behold,  
 And heavenly virgin thus outraged see;  
 How can the vengeance just so long withhold! *Fa. Queen.*  
 The news put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the  
 English ambassadors were not without peril to be outraged.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Base and insolent minds outrage men, when they have hopes  
 of doing it without a return. *Athenbury.*  
 This interview outrages all decency; she forgets her mo-  
 desty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience.  
*Pope's Odyssey, b. vi.*  
**TO OUTRAGE**. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies.  
 Three or four great ones in court will outrage in apparel,  
 huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours. *Ashmole.*  
**OUTRAGE**. *n. s.* [outrage, Fr.]  
 1. Open violence; tumultuous mischief.  
 He wrought great outrages, wasting all the country where  
 he went. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 He doth himself in secret shrowd,  
 To fly the vengeance for his outrage due. *Fa. Queen.*  
 In that beastly fury  
 He has been known to commit outrage,  
 And cherish factions. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
 Uncharitably with me have you dealt,  
 And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd;  
 My charity is outrage. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
 2. This word seems to be used by Philips for mere commotion,  
 without any ill import, contrary to the universal use of writers.  
 See with what outrage from the frosty north,  
 The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings  
 In battailous array. *Philips.*  
**OUTRAGIOUS**. *adj.* [outrageux, French.] It should, I think,  
 be written outrageous; but the custom seems otherwise.  
 1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent.  
 Under him they committed divers the most outrageous vil-  
 lanies, that a base multitude can imagine. *Sidney.*  
 As she went her tongue did walk,  
 In foul reproach and terms of vile despatch,  
 Provoking him by her outrageous talk,  
 To heap more vengeance on that wretched wight. *F. Qu.*  
 They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,  
 Outragious as a sea, dark, waddish, wild. *Milton.*  
 When he knew his rival freed and gone,  
 He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:  
 He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground;  
 The hollow tow'r with clamorous rings around. *Dryden.*  
 2. Excessive;